

## RETURN FROM RHINE ORDERED BY HARDING

Withdrawal of Americans  
to Begin in Two Weeks  
and Proceed Slowly.

## DECISION MADE PUBLIC

Germans Want U. S. Troops  
to Stay, but Expense Is  
Considered Too Big.

## BILL IS NOW \$300,000,000

Absence of Prohibition and  
High Value of the Dollar  
Lure Men to Remain.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.

Withdrawal of the 14,000 American  
soldiers from Germany will begin in  
about two weeks. They will be brought  
back a few hundreds at a time. It  
may be decided to leave a small  
contingent of about 500 for an indefinite  
period. This policy of the Adminis-  
tration was made public officially at  
the White House to-day.

The cost of maintaining the troops  
falls on Germany, and at present that  
country owes \$260,000,000 to the United  
States for their upkeep.

Final exchange of ratifications of  
the peace treaty between Germany  
and America, which is to take place  
soon in Berlin, will not change the  
legal status of the American Army of  
Occupation. Under the provisions of  
the treaty they may be kept there at  
the expense of Germany along with  
the allied armies to make sure that  
the treaty obligations of Germany are  
fulfilled.

President Harding and his Cabinet,  
however, have determined on the  
withdrawal following reestablishment  
of technical peace.

It was explained at the White House  
this afternoon that the Administration  
holds that Germany should not be bur-  
dened with the expense of maintaining  
the 14,000 American soldiers on her con-  
quered territory longer than necessary,  
especially when the German people are  
struggling to restore the economic pros-  
perity of their country.

The interesting thing about the situa-  
tion is that Germany does not want the  
American troops to leave. Intimations  
to this effect have been sent to this  
Government in an unmistakable way.  
The Germans like the Americans better  
than they do the troops of France and  
England. They have an idea that their  
presence on the Rhine as a part of the  
army of occupation is a kind of guar-  
anty that the allied troops, especially  
the French, will not overstep bounds.

Likewise France and Great Britain  
want the American troops to remain.  
They regard them as a pledge that the  
United States has not withdrawn en-  
tirely from European affairs, but is  
keeping a point of contact which can  
be enlarged in case of future diffi-  
culty.

And last but not least the soldiers  
themselves are eager to stay right  
where they are. They like Germany for  
two chief reasons—first, because probi-  
tion has not yet taken the joy out of  
life there, and second, the good Ameri-  
can dollars in which the soldiers receive  
their army pay are worth very near  
as much in Germany as they are in  
America. The boys never lived so well.

There will be no special movement of  
troops to bring back the troops.  
Whenever an army transport happens to  
be in port on the other side of the water  
and has room to carry some troops, a  
few hundred will be detailed to return.

"The American troops have estab-  
lished a 100 per cent. recommendation  
for themselves in Europe," said a very  
high Government official this after-  
noon.

## SHIP PROGRAMMES RETAIN U. S. NAVY IN SECOND PLACE; BRITAIN FIRST, JAPAN THIRD

Latest Statistics of Building Operations Give America  
464 Warships of 1,289,463 Tonnage, Against  
Mikado's 99 Fighting Craft of 528,689 Tons.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Latest statis-  
tics of the naval establishments of the  
world's leading maritime powers, com-  
piled by informed officials here, indicate  
that the American Navy still will be es-  
tablished securely in second place when  
the building programmes now under way  
are completed.

According to the tabulation of fight-  
ing ships, Great Britain leads with 533  
ships, with an aggregate tonnage of  
1,860,480; the United States has 464  
ships, of 1,289,463 tons, and Japan has  
99, of 528,689 tons. France and Italy  
hold fourth and fifth positions, with  
fighting tonnage totalling 462,000 and  
275,000 respectively.

Completion of present programmes  
will add 17 ships to the British navy,  
or 199,350 tons; 59 to the American,  
with a total of 724,928 tons, and 85 to  
the Japanese, of 805,188 tons, exclusive  
of a special submarine programme com-  
prising 120 submarines.

Lacking definite information as to  
speed and gunpower of some units in-  
cluded in latest authorized naval pro-  
grammes, experts here pointed out that  
a comparison of "battle efficiency" was  
difficult, if not practically impossible.  
Examples cited were the so-called "su-

per-Hoods" of Great Britain and the  
new Japanese battle cruisers, which, ac-  
cording to best information, will carry  
18 inch rifles of undetermined number.

Comparing the heavier fighting ships  
now afloat, the tabulation shows that  
Great Britain excels in battle cruisers,  
having 6 of the first and 4 of the  
second line, while Japan has 4 of the  
first line and the United States none.

In battleships Great Britain still leads  
with 26, while the United States has 18,  
Japan 6, France 7 and Italy 4.  
Great Britain has 5 second line battle-  
ships which she is said to be ready to  
sell or scrap, while the United States  
continues to hold 15. Japan 4, France 7  
and Italy 5. In light cruisers Great  
Britain has a total of 45, the United  
States none, Japan 9, France 4 and  
Italy 5.

The United States leads with destroy-  
ers, having 293 of first line to Great  
Britain's 237 and Japan's 40. In sub-  
marines Great Britain leads in both first  
and second classes. She has 64 of the  
first line and 59 of the second, compared  
with 57 and 44 on the American naval  
lists.

Great Britain has the only naval air-  
craft carriers, but the United States is  
remodelling a ship to serve in that ca-  
pacity. At present Great Britain has  
4 of the first line and 2 of the second.

## \$50,000 BURGLARY RELATED BY GIRLS

Tell Grand Jury of Looting  
Sands Point Home of  
F. S. Hastings.

Miss Belle Plites and Miss Margaret  
McCann of Waterbury, Conn., went be-  
fore the Nassau county Grand Jury in  
Mineola, yesterday and told the story of  
the robbery of the home of Frank S.  
Hastings in Sands Point, L. I., on  
August 15, when jewelry valued at more  
than \$50,000 was stolen, and told also  
how they had gone from place to place  
disposing of the stuff. The girls, ac-  
cording to the office of District Attorney  
Charles R. Weeks, implicated Mike  
Bicardy, John Thomas, Anton Prinz  
and Charles Lillotta, all of whom had  
been arrested previously in connection  
with the crime.

The connection of the two women with  
the burglary became known some time  
ago when Belle Plites went to the Nas-  
sau county jail to see Thomas, who was  
her sweetheart. Bicardy, however,  
was also in love with her and she re-  
sented his attentions, so when detectives  
took her to the office of the District At-  
torney she is said to have told enough  
of her story to involve all of the four  
men excepting Thomas. Soon after-  
ward the District Attorney's office was  
able to recover a large part of the  
stolen jewelry, including a necklace  
valued at \$25,000.

Prinz, who at one time was an ath-  
letic instructor in the Central Y. M.  
C. A. in Brooklyn, also was allowed to  
go before the Grand Jury yesterday,  
but Bicardy and Thomas were not per-  
mitted to testify. The District At-  
torney's office declares Bicardy was the  
principal of the Hastings robbery. He  
already has been indicted for grand  
larceny in the first degree, as has Olaf  
Olafson, butler in the Hastings home  
during the absence of Mr. and Mrs.  
Hastings and opened it in company  
with the other three men.

The District Attorney's office says  
that Prinz and Bicardy took the jewelry  
to New York and turned it over to the  
Plites girl in a furnished room in  
Fourteenth street. Then this girl and  
the McCann girl, in company with Prinz,  
who was a diamond appraiser, went to  
various places known of by Prinz and  
disposed of the jewels. The District At-  
torney said that besides the Hastings  
robbery he has obtained evidence con-  
necting the men with various other  
crimes, including highway robbery and  
bootlegging.

## ENTIRE STATE UPSET BY ELECTROCUTION

North Carolina Shocked by  
Refusal of Governor to  
Commute Sentence.

By the Associated Press.  
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21.—The whole  
State felt the shock that ran through  
the body of J. T. Harris, formerly a  
popular merchant, who died in the elec-  
tric chair yesterday for killing W. H.  
Mommish, a wealthy Baptist philanthro-  
pist, for alleged intimacy with Mrs.  
Harris.

Harris had friends by the score. Per-  
sons in every walk of life, doctors, juris-  
men, churchmen and ordinary citizens  
signed petitions urging Gov. Morrison to  
save Harris from the chair and send  
him to prison for life. Gov. Morrison  
turned a deaf ear to these appeals. He  
denied that he was being influenced by  
the Baptists of the State, or any other  
organization or individuals.

To-day it was reported from the Ex-  
ecutive Mansion that the Harris case  
had made Gov. Morrison ill and he had  
been forced to go to bed. He was re-  
ported much better to-night. The Gov-  
ernor is reported to have received many  
letters from all over the State protest-  
ing against the execution of "Old Man  
Harris."

Several of these letters are said to  
have come from the mountains, from  
Ridge Crest, where Harris formerly kept  
a store. In one of them it was stated  
that "we men of the mountains will not  
forget the death of 'good old Tom Har-  
ris.'"

Gov. Morrison said he felt he had done  
his duty. To-day he declared he would  
not interfere with the case of W. Y.  
Westmoreland of Iredell county, under  
sentence to die for killing James H.  
Nance.

Former Secretary of the Navy Dan-  
iels is reported to have refused to shake  
hands with Gov. Morrison when the two  
met on the same platform at the State  
Fair Tuesday.

## BRIAND DEMANDS CHAMBER'S SUPPORT

French Premier Wants De-  
cisive Vote of Confidence on  
Washington Trip.

## TO HAVE VOICE IN PACIFIC

Says France With Guarantees  
Won't Be Last to Limit  
Armaments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Oct. 21.

Premier Briand in an impassioned plea  
for national solidarity behind him should  
he go to the Washington conference, as  
he proposes, told the Chamber in un-  
mistakable terms to-day what will be  
his policy there, and he again insisted  
that unless a satisfactory majority was  
given him he would not endeavor to  
attend the conference.

The Premier's speech came after he  
had listened for three days to criticisms  
of his Government, which will be con-  
tinued next Tuesday, when a vote of  
confidence will be taken. The criticisms  
come from the Right and from the politi-  
cal followers of Georges Clemenceau,  
who are alarmed at Briand's new policy  
of peacefulness, which is aimed at rally-  
ing the entire Left to his support.

The session to-day showed the Premier  
at his best, and the warmest applauses  
greeted him as he endeavored to show  
that his efforts had always been directed  
toward conciliation and the maintenance  
of friendship with the Allies, who had  
succeeded in bringing back France's  
glory after her defeat fifty years ago.

"In so far as the lifting of the mili-  
tary sanctions are concerned, I have  
steadfastly refused to lift them," he de-  
clared. "I have no intention of aban-  
doning our guarantees. Although I  
have confidence in the French Govern-  
ment in Berlin, it may tumble down to-  
morrow, and I must not give up any-  
thing that would assure our security."

"As to the invitation to the Washing-  
ton conference, I consider that France's  
votes must reply to that of the United  
States, and the day I set foot on Ameri-  
can shores I will feel a pride in showing  
how grateful France is for the aid which  
has been given her. I consider France  
must be present at all the conversations  
held, particularly in regard to the Pa-  
cific Ocean, where France is to-day a  
first class power."

Expressing regret that in a way the  
United States had been worked up  
against France by German propagandists,  
Premier Briand declared it was his in-  
tention to show that France was a na-  
tion with pacific ideals, despite the neces-  
sity for her security and the maintenance  
of her traditions.

"If the question of disarmament is put  
to me in Washington," he continued, "I  
will tell what happened in 1871, as well  
as show what would have happened  
then if France had accepted her defeat.  
It was only because the French politi-  
cians mounted guard that the world's lib-  
erty was saved finally. If all the essential  
guarantees were given, France will not  
be the last to limit armaments, but  
these guarantees must be given. But  
in order to attain this I must be given  
the support of the people's representa-  
tives," the Premier continued. "If I  
am not enveloped in the real atmosphere  
of France I prefer staying at home."

Discussing the good faith of the Ger-  
man Government, Premier Briand sug-  
gested the possibility that the entry of  
the Volkspartei into the Wirth Cabinet  
might provoke a change in the Berlin  
Government, but, he said, this would  
work to the disadvantage of the Ger-  
man people.

"In such an event we may then con-  
sider the eventual occupation of the  
Ruhr, but, without our allies," he  
said. "If Germany does not keep her  
obligations we will then have the com-  
mon guaranty of the Allies to adminis-  
ter in the Ruhr without assistance."

## COLT INFLUENCED IN WILL, SAY SONS

Undue Pressure Used on Col-  
onel When He Signed In-  
strument, Is Charge.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PROVIDENCE, Oct. 21.—Russell G. Colt  
of Mamaroneck and Russell C. Colt  
of New York, sons of the late Col.  
Samuel Pomeroy Colt, base their effort  
to break their father's will upon the  
declarations that the financier was of  
unsound mind when the instrument was  
executed and that he was induced to  
sign it through undue influence.

This became apparent to-day when  
William B. Greenough, their attorney,  
filed with the Superior Court here a  
statement of his clients' reasons for ap-  
pealing from the decree of the Bristol  
probate court admitting Col. Colt's will  
to probate. The statement declares also  
that the will was executed by Colonel  
Colt "under a mistake of fact," that the  
instrument was not Col. Colt's last will  
and that it was not signed by him as  
and for his last will.

No intimation is given as to whom  
the Colts accuse of having unduly in-  
fluenced their father. The statement  
asks that the decree of the probate  
court be reversed so that the will be de-  
clared null and void and that a citation  
be ordered to issue to the Industrial  
Trust Company named as executor.

Col. Colt died in Bristol August 12  
and his will was admitted to probate  
in Bristol September 6. On October 11  
the sons filed with the Bristol court a  
claim of appeal, for which to-day's  
statement outlines the reasons.

Col. Colt's will was dated December  
23, 1917, and its witnesses were Edward  
L. Watson of Barrington, Benjamin M.  
McDougall of Bristol and Edward C.  
Parkhurst of this city.

Col. Colt's will left \$50,000 to Brown  
University, \$10,000 to the Massachusetts  
Institute of Technology and public be-  
quests aggregating \$410,000 to the town  
of Bristol and neighboring charities, of  
which \$50,000 was to be used for the  
relief of the poor. Senator Le Baron B.  
Colt, a brother, and the two sons were  
to receive \$100,000 outright. The sec-  
ond half of the residuary estate was to  
be divided among the sons and Senator  
Colt. The estate at Mamaroneck was  
left to Russell C. Colt and his wife,  
Ethel Barrymore Colt, Mrs. Colt receiv-  
ing in addition \$25,000 cash.

## WOULD OPEN CHINA TO JAPAN'S EXPLOITATION

Dutch Foreign Office Organ  
Sees That as Solution.

By the Associated Press.  
THE HAGUE, Oct. 21.—The Economic  
Intelligence Monthly, edited by the  
Dutch Department of Foreign Affairs,  
devotes an article to the Washington  
conference, which is considered as rep-  
resenting the policy of the Dutch Gov-  
ernment relative to the Japanese prob-  
lem. It indicates that Holland considers  
herself a natural arbitrator at the con-  
ference.

Premising the necessity of Japan se-  
curing an outlet for her surplus popu-  
lation, which hitherto, it says, she has  
found only partially in South America,  
the article asserts: "If an arrangement  
for giving the Japanese access to China  
is agreed upon by all parties, countries  
like the United States, Canada and Aus-  
tralia no longer will be compelled to  
take measures to exclude Japanese."

"The Japanese problem is not a racial  
question," it continues. "If the Japanese  
were whites, the question would not be  
different, though the difference in race  
makes the matter worse."

## ARMS DELEGATION DISCUSSES POLICIES

American Members Go Over  
Much Data Relating to  
Conditions in Navy.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.

The American delegation to the arms  
conference met to-day and considered  
policies to be pursued. Presented with  
a mass of naval data, the delegates dis-  
cussed every part of the important ques-  
tion of limiting warship building. No  
announcement of policy was made and  
none will be made, on the theory that  
it would be premature to advertise the  
decisions reached by this Government  
in advance of the gathering which shall  
determine an international policy by  
common counsel.

In spite of this reticence the Ameri-  
can delegation is understood to have a  
well formulated plan which it will urge  
before the conference as a proper basis  
for limitation of naval armaments.

The delegates had digested the mass  
of material presented to them at their  
previous meeting, and to-day they re-  
ceived much additional data which have  
been collected since.

Members of the Far Eastern Bureau  
of the State Department who have been  
collecting material on that problem were  
presented to the delegates and their  
presence developed an all round discus-  
sion.

Housing Plans Altered.

Actual decisions announced by the  
delegation related to plans for housing  
the conference. It was decided to change  
the plan of holding the public sessions  
in the Pan American Building. Accord-  
ing to the new arrangement all open  
meetings will be held in Continental  
Hall of the Daughters of the American  
Revolution.

The reason for the change was the  
limited accommodations for newspaper  
writers in the Pan American Building.  
By rearranging the interior of Con-  
tinental Hall and erecting a platform  
over the orchestra seats a meeting  
capacity of about 1,100 can be provided.  
This will include accommodations for  
about 300 newspaper writers, American

## Berthe Marks MATERNITY CORSET

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST  
A PROTECTION FOR MOTHER AND  
CHILD  
OF THE BETTER KIND  
MATEF NITY I RESSES  
THEY PRESERVE A NORMAL AP-  
PEARANCE  
10 EAST 46TH ST.  
(Opposite Ritz-Carlton.)

To Entertain Lloyd George.

Preparations for the coming of Pre-  
mier Lloyd George are being made by  
the British Embassy and by the State  
Department. Special advice to the em-  
bassy to-day were that the British Pre-  
mier would arrive at New York on No-  
vember 10 on the White Star liner Olyn-  
pic. A special train will bring him to  
Washington at once. Guards will be  
assigned to the British Premier and  
every effort made for his safety and  
comfort.

While the British Premier is making  
his plans to attend the conference, it is  
made plain here that all these plans are  
subject to revision in the event that do-  
mestic conditions render his departure  
from Great Britain impossible. Accord-  
ingly, no official notice has been given to  
the State Department of his intention to  
come, but the Department has been in-  
formed of the tentative plans made and  
is acting accordingly.

Interest was added to the arms confer-  
ence situation by the report that a for-  
mer Premier, Herbert H. Asquith, might  
be in Washington during the conference,  
the guest of his daughter, Princess Bi-  
besco, wife of the Rumanian Minister  
here. The British Embassy has received  
no confirmation of the report, but there  
was evident interest in British circles.  
The Princess Bibesco is returning from  
Europe to join her husband, who is ill  
here. She will sail on November 5.

## "Cross" Hand-Sewn Gloves Genuine Capeskin

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Established 1898  
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The Greatest Display in  
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Raglan or Plain Shoulders  
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At  
\$38

At  
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Irish and Scotch O'Briens  
and Caledons - American  
Worumbos and Hocken-  
ums - The finest stuffs  
that our money (or yours)  
can buy!

All Models Regardless of Price  
are full and roomy (we might easily have saved  
a yard of goods in every one of them!), and  
still we have produced a monster coat without  
making it monstrous!

## Men's High Shoes

At a Very Low Price  
for Their High  
Quality

\$6.94

Black or tan leathers in five styles, including straight-  
tip, brogues and round-toed vici kid shoes.

All Fitted with Rubber Heels.

Clearance of Odd Sizes

Men's Shoes, \$4.89

Formerly up to \$7.44

High and low models which we have reduced because of  
depleted size ranges.

Come in and look at this group. Your size may be here.  
You may be able to "pick up" a pair of shoes at far less  
than what you expected to pay.

Main Floor, Balcony, 32nd Street, Rear.

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HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

## MEN'S SUITS

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tleman, the New Yorker, wears.

The kind of clothes that you would expect to  
see offered elsewhere at much higher prices.

Single and double breasted models in cassimeres,  
Oxfords and unfinished worsted. Fancy mixed  
worsted in stripes, plain and check effects.

## Fall and Winter Overcoats

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and fabrics from which to choose.

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